THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 17.

In the Senate, last night, the report was presented from the committee to whom the President's message was referred. The report was adopted with the call of yeas and nays. The report says all the measures recommended by the President to promote the efficiency of the army have been rejected, except the entire repeal of class exemptions, and some measures suggested by him, such as the creation of the office of General-in-Chief, were originally passed by Congress with a view to the restoration of public confidence and an energetic administration of military affairs was recommended. All classes now exempted east of the Mississippi river, about nine thousand men, while twenty-two thousand men have been detailed by the Executive authority. In consequence of this abuse of the power to detail, Congress, at the present session, passed an act revoking all details. To limit the exercise of the power to conscribe ministers of religion and require them to obtain details to preach the gospel would shock the religious sentiments of the country and inflict greater injury upon our country than can be described. The conscription of editors and printers, necessary to the publication of newspapers, would destroy the independence of the press and subject it to the control of the Executive department. Physicians and apothecaries are essential to the health of the people; and no complaint has reached Congress of an abuse in this class exemption.

Congress does not concur in the opinion of the President that the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* is indispensable to the successful conduct of the war. The writ has not been suspended since August last and it is not perceived that the military reverses of the country, since that period, were occasioned by the absence of the legislation asked for.

The committee deprecates the transmission of the message as it is well calculated to excite discord and dissention.

Nothing important done in the Senate.

The House concurred last night in the Senate resolution for adjournment to-morrow. To-day the bill, as amended, to organize forces to serve during the war was rejected—yeas 27, nays 30.

The bill to provide for the payment of arrears now due the army and navy was returned by the President with his objection. It was again considered and passed—yeas 39, nays 18.

Recess until 8, p. m.

RICHMOND, March 18.

The House met to-day at five o'clock. After executive session, the House bill to provide for arrears due the army and navy, was lost, for want of a quorum—yeas 11, nays 1.

A joint committee was appointed to wait upon the President, and inform him of the readiness of Congress to adjourn. The committee reported that they had discharged the duty assigned to them.

The President stated that he had no further communication to make; that in his recent message he had fully explained his views, as to the legislation needed by the country, and in so far as Congress had not acquiesced in his opinion, he hoped it would turn out that he was mistaken. As to the full extent of his power, and the resources placed at his disposal, all might feel assured of his purpose, to faithfully protect and defend the country.

At 2 o'clock the President pro tem adjourned the Senate *sine die*.

The House passed the Senate bill, amending the impressment law. After other business, of no interest, the House was adjourned *sine die*.

RICHMOND, March 18.

Congress passed, in secret session, and the President has approved, the act to raise coin, for the purpose of furnishing necessary supplies for the army. The first section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from any bank, corporation, or individuals, any sum in coin not exceeding three millions in the aggregate, and secure repayment on such terms as may be agreed upon, not to exceed two years after the conclusion of a treaty of peace, by the issue of bonds payable in coin and bearing 6 per cent. interest payable semi annually in specie.

The Secretary is empowered to pledge the cotton and tobacco owned by the Government to the extent of its value for the loan obtained, or to convey the same in payment of such loan with the right of export; to render it free from duty except to the extent of one-eighth part now imposed by law. Second section provides that in the event of a failure of the loan, there shall be levied and collected a tax of twenty five per cent on all gold and silver coin, bullion and foreign exchange in the Confederate States, payable in kind on the first of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Amounts not exceeding two hundred dollars value, is exempt from tax, also all amounts loaned to the Government under first section.

From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, March 16.

Rumors current here indicate an early advance of the enemy on Mobile with a large fleet in Mobile Bay, and land forces concentrating at Pensacola.

Statements from North Alabama relating to movements of a portion of Thomas' army eastward towards Chattanooga received partial confirmation.

Private information from Charleston report the garrison greatly reduced. The Yankees are running railroad trains from Charleston to Summerville. The heavy rains during the past four weeks have extended over the entire South, destroying bridges, and interfering with trains, mails and passengers.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1865. [No. 279.

Information received from Savannah reports the Yankee army corps being transported to Morehead City—mostly negroes. No one is permitted to enter the town unless they declare intention to remain. Measles and other diseases prevailing among negroes very fatal. They are dying from 10 to 30 per day, and are buried in trenches without coffins or ceremony. Much trading is carried on through the lines. The Yankee authorities taking no means to prevent it.

One hundred thousand dollars in money and over fifty thousand dollars worth of provisions have been contributed in this city for the benefit of Columbia sufferers.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, March 16.

No change to report in the immediate front. Great activity among the fleet on the lower Bay. All quiet with the hostile fleet and army below.

Another Batch from Senatobia

SENATOBIA, March 14.

It is reported that Shelby defeated a Yankee force near Little Rock, capturing four hundred prisoners and some cannon.

The cavalry raid under Grierson returned to Memphis, having gone no farther than Ripley.

Gen. Washburne has issued orders permitting citizens of his Department to purchase a limited amount of supplies.

The papers say there are agitations prevailing in South America which will result in the annexation of Honduras.

Raleigh papers predict that the great and last battle of the revolution will be fought near that city.

Gold in New York on the 8th 198.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 18.

The Baltimore *American*, 15th, evening edition, has a letter from Newbern of the 12th, which says that Sherman had opened communication with Wilmington from Fayetteville. He sends word that he is "all right and marching on."

Wilmington advices of the 11th report Sherman's army at Fayetteville quietly resting, preparatory to another movement northward.

Schofield occupied Kinston on the 13th.

Sheridan has joined Grant at the White House without serious molestation.

The Canada Parliament has voted a million of dollars for the permanent defence of the country, and three hundred and fifty thousand for the expenses of volunteers on the frontier.

The Republicans have carried New Hampshire by an increased majority; also securing another member of Congress.

Jerome Clark, alias Sue Munday, was hung at Louisville on the 15th.

Sir Frederick Bruce, late Minister to China, succeeds Lord Lyons at Washington.

Stanton, one of the St. Albian raiders, has been found guilty by a court martial and sentenced to be hung.

Gold on Wednesday 176.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

I. CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands. By order.

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.

S. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,

F. M. PARKER.
Col. Commanding Post.

S. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 14, 1865.

(Extract,) SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

* * * * * * *

II. ALL CONFEDERATE OFFICERS AND MEN DELIVERED at Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December 1st, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., having been duly exchanged, it is hereby ordered that all such men shall be immediately assembled at Camp Stokes, Greensboro', and Camp Holmes, Raleigh, where they will receive further orders.

The special attention of all Enrolling Officers is called to this Order, and Circular No. 12, Current series, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—4t. A. A. General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865

(Extract.) SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 45.

* * * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—12t A. A. General.

Confederate States Depository.
RALEIGH, N. C March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE PRESent the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON,
270—6t. Depository.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

A FINE BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE. Apply for information at this office.
March 17, 1865. 277—2t*

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grindstones,
3 " No. 9 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts,
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 3, 1865. 266—tf

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 860 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864 218—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hoge, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1861) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full: a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

Notice—Exemption from the Army.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A MAIL Carrier. Any one wishing an exemption can secure it if application is made to me immediately. Good moral character required.

MARCELLUS JORDAN,
Mail Contractor, Greensboro'.
March 15, 1865. 275—4t*

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Union,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Lovd,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield.	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost,
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Rvals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Fe rebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	F. S Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. P. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J W. Hinsdale,	W. P. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	1865.
July							1	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	30	31						
Aug			1	2	3	4	5	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	27	28	29	30	31			
Sept						1	2	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	29	30	31					
Nov				1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	26	27	28	29	30			
Dec.						1	2	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	31							

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING a NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C. Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assist. Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 18—22 3 tf. Richmond, Va.

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1865.

FROM THE FRONT. We have no doubt from the news we received last evening, that a fight was in progress yesterday at the front. We have no particulars; and until we learn more, we deem it proper only to add that we have able Generals, and no doubt brave men, at the right point. We hope all will go well. We will probably hear more soon.

IT IS WELL KNOWN to all our citizens that the provident care of the State authorities in reference to a supply of salt for our citizens, had years ago led to the establishment of works for its manufacture both below Wilmington and in the Southwestern part of Virginia. In proportion as the danger to our works below Wilmington increased, the greater of course was the anxiety and exertions of our authorities to increase the amount to be manufactured in Virginia on State account, and to secure its transportation to this State. Large quantities had been manufactured there, and Gov. Vance had used his utmost efforts to secure transportation for it, but without avail; when he at length determined to send trains there on State account; feeling sure that that system of reciprocal kindness which ought to be shown between contiguous States, united by a common government and common interests, as are Virginia and North Carolina, would not only induce Virginia to throw no obstructions in the way, but rather to lend a helping hand to an enterprise of such vital importance to us, and which could in no way prove injurious to our neighbor.

And surely no other action on the part of Virginia could have been anticipated, when she was enjoying free access to all our territory, in which to purchase supplies, and the unrestrained use of our railroads over which to transport them to her own territory. Gov. Vance, therefore despatched two trains to Virginia to bring away the salt belonging to our State. But contrary to all reasonable expectation, when they arrived they were required as a condition of their being allowed to pass over the Virginia roads to carry a large amount of wood to the Virginia State Salt Works, and serve Virginia in other respects, to such an extent as to render any hope of their being made available in bringing our State Salt to North Carolina out of the question Gov. Vance, in the first place, remonstrated with the Governor of Virginia on the subject. Governor Smith replied by no means denying the material facts which we have stated, but we believe, citing the laws of Virginia as controlling his action upon the subject. Nay both he and the Board of Public works of Virginia, in their statements upon the subject substantially, if not in direct terms conceded the point, which if they had not done would have been none the less true, that the trains referred to were sent on State account, and to transport State salt, of which North Carolina had a large quantity in that State. We have felt ourselves called upon to say this much upon this subject, because of an article which was published in the Richmond *Examiner* a short time since, which has been going the rounds of the papers, generally, and which we copied on last Friday.

The article in question professes, we suppose truthfully to give a correct account of the report of a committee in the Legislature of Virginia on the subject. The committee it seems reported, that "the Legislature" of North Carolina, before whom Gov. Vance had very properly laid all the facts, showing the very unsisterly conduct of Virginia, "had been very grossly misinformed;" "that they found no evidence that any trains had been transported by State authority; but that certain parties might have been engaged in transporting salt to that State upon private account for their own emolument." That Col. Clarkson, agent or superintendent, we believe, of the Virginia State Salt works may have been engaged, as alledged by the report in transporting salt to North Carolina on private account, or to exchange for supplies necessary for carrying on the salt operations of Virginia, is not improbable, and if so, it must have been through a degree of courtesy shown to that State and its citizens, which she ought in all fairness to have been ready to return to the State of North Carolina if not to private citizens. And had the committee been sufficiently anxious to get at the whole truth of the matter, they ought to have interrogated Gov. Smith and the Board of public works, and called for all the fact and correspondence in their possession and knowledge, thus they might have found that instead of the Legislature of North Carolina's being misinformed, they were misleading the Legislature of Virginia.

WE HAVE received a communication upon the subject of party spirit, signed "Hope." It is very well written, and many of the sentiments we most heartily approve. Had the writer furnished us his name we would have inserted it; but as it is not accompanied by any responsible name we of course throw it aside. We have repeatedly stated heretofore that such name is an indispensable requisite to any communication being inserted in the *Conservative*. And we repeat that it is a mere waste of time for any one to be writing us communications without it.

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN acknowledges the receipt of $5,000 from W. H. Willard, Esq., of Hillsboro, N. C., for the relief of Columbia sufferers. This is only one of a series of acts of liberality by this gentleman.

The annual commencement of the Medical College of Virginia took place at the African Church on Saturday night last.

We append the following list of graduates from this State:

Matthew H. Carr, Jr., Lenoir County; William J. H. Durham, Orange County; Robert H. Stancell, Northampton County.

The office of the Memphis *Bulletin* was set on fire on the 6th inst, and damaged to the extent of $20,000, mainly in the press room. Fully insured.

Green Clay Smith, of Ky., has been appointed Minister to Spain.

WE HAVE no disposition to appropiate the labors of any of our neighbors without making the proper acknowledgement. On last Saturday we copied the following article from our neighbor of the *Standard*, intending to state the paternity, but by some accident we omitted to do so. We copy it again to-day, not only to make amends for our former neglect, but also because its sentiments are worthy to be read and re-read as well as made the principle of the most vigorous action till the evils spoken of are corrected:

We hear from friends and through the papers that deserters in Randolph and other counties are committing numerous and aggravated outrages.—We learn that a number of worthy families have been robbed and otherwise badly treated by deserters in Randolph. Let the strong hand of power be stretched forth to suppress these outrages.—Men who rob and burn as they go forfeit all claim to clemency. There is no hope but in the rigid enforcement of the law against all who violate it.—In this country, as in England, every man's house should be his castle, and should be sacred against the intrusion of plunderers and robbers. We have ever discountenanced desertion as an evil of the first magnitude, and we do not hesitate to denounce now, as heretofore, every violation of law by deserters and others. The peace of society, and the right of the people to the undisturbed enjoyment of their property, should be preserved by all means and at all hazards. Just think of it!—the patient self-sacrificing soldier in the field fights to protect property, and the skulking deserter in his absence plunders, destroys and steals that property and seduces, it may be the family of that patient, self sacrificing soldier to want and disturbs and terrifies he community generally. Let the law be enforced against all offenders, and let the outrages complained of be promptly suppressed.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

The following is the bill to diminish exemptions, as passed by the two Houses of Congress

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact That so much of the act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved Feb. 17th, 1864, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there were at specified times fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of 16 and 50 upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed and said persons shall be liable to military service upon the expiration of the time for which they secured exemption, by reason of having executed bonds for one year from date thereof Provided, That exemptions of persons over 40 years of age may be granted under the provisions of the act aforesaid.

Sec. 2. No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President and Secetary of War by virtue of said act except of persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons as unable to perform active service in the field, persons over the age of 40 years and of laborers employed in the nitre and mining bureau in localities where slave labor cannot with safety be employed, artisans, mechanics and persons of scientific skill employed by or working for the Confederate or State governments and shown by proper testimony to be such laborers, artizans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill and with the same exceptions, all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act are hereby revoked.

Sec 3 That all skilled artisans and mechanics who are eng ged in the employment of the government of the Confederate States, are hereby exempt from all military service during the time they are so employed.

THE NEGRO BILL.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States secure their independence and preserve their institutions the President be and he is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

Sec. 2. That the General in-Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

SEC. 3. That while employed in the service the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

Sec 4. That if under the previous section of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary, to be raised from such classes of the population, irrespective of color, in each State, as the proper authorities thereof may determine; Provided, That not more than twenty-five per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation of the said slaves.

THE BUSINESS TO BE DONE BY "LOYAL" PEOPLE.—A letter from Wilmington, North Carolina, dated the 25th ultimo, gives some account of that city under Yankee rule. It says:

The stores are not open as yet, however; and for the present considerable confusion prevails in private households owing to the scarcity of supplies. But all this will be arranged in a few days, when the marketmen, storekeepers and hucksters receive the requisite authority to resume business. It is understood that all citizens previously engaged in business *who bring proof of their loyalty* will be allowed to re-open their stores. If the test were merely based on the condition of their willingness to take the oath of allegiance, at the present time all the stores would be again doing business. But General Schofield is determined that *only those who have been loyal*, and not those who have been convinced into loyalty by the capture of the city, are entitled to such privileges.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

CAMP 42D REGT. N. C. T.,
Near Goldsboro, N. C.,
March 13, 1865

Casualties of Co. G, 42d Regt. N. C. T. in the two days fight near Kinston, N. C.

First day's fight—March 8th, 1865.

Wounded.—H F Williford, in hand.

Missing.—2d Sergt D M Cooper and private John A Stopping.

Second day's fight—March 10th.

Killed.—Jacob J Bostain.

Wounded.—J A Fesperman, bad in arm; John M Bostian, in hand; John W Smith, leg shot off; Corp'l John C Wilhelm, by fall of a tree slight

Missing.—1st Serg't D A Atwell, Corp'l W H Fouts; privates Jas M Rumple, D A Hampton, D A Lowrance, W Bridgman, J Foster, S Deal, Jas L Brown, Jas M Bostian, L B Glover, J Rodgers, W Upright, and D M Clavern.

J. A. BLACKWELDER,
Capt. Co. G, 42d Regt., N. C. T.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

When informed on Thursday last that it was the intention of Congress to adjourn *sine die* on the ensuing Saturday, I deemed it my duty to request a postponement of the adjournment, in order that I might submit for your consideration certain matters of public interest which are now laid before you. When that request was made, the most important measures that had occupied your attention during the session had not been so far advanced as to be submitted for Executive action, and the state of the country had been so materially affected by the events of the last four months, as to evince the necessity of further and more energetic legislation than was contemplated in November last.

Our country is now environed with perils which it is our duty calmly to contemplate. Thus alone can the measure necessary to avert threatened calamities, be wisely devised and efficiently enforced.

Recent military operations of the enemy have been successful in the capture of some of our seaports, in interrupting some of our lines of communication and in devastating large districts of our country. These events have had the natural effect of encouraging our foes and dispiriting many of our people. The capital of the Confederate States is now threatened, and is in greater danger than it has heretofore been during the war. The fact is stated without reserve or concealment as due to the people whose servants we are, and in whose courage and constancy entire trust is reposed; as due to you in whose wisdom and resolute spirit the people have confided for the adoption of the measure required to guard them from threatened perils.

While stating to you that our country is in danger, I desire also to state my deliberate conviction that it is within our power to avert the calamities which menace us, and to secure the triumph of the sacred cause for which so much sacrifice has been made, so much suffering endured, so many precious lives been lost. This result is to be obtained by fortitude, by courage, by constancy in enduring the sacrifices still needed; in a word, by the prompt and resolute devotion of the whole resources of men and money in the Confederacy to the achievement of our liberties and independence.

The measures now required to be successful, should be prompt. Long deliberation and protracted debate over important measures are not only natural but laudable in representative assemblies under ordinary circumstances; but in moments of danger when action becomes urgent, the delay thus caused is itself a new source of peril Thus it has unfortunately happened that some of the measures passed by you in pursuance of the recommendations contained in my message of November last have been so retarded as to lose much of their value, or have, for the same reason, been abandoned after being matured, because no longer applicable to our altered condition, and others have not been brought under examination. In making these remarks, it is far from my intention to attribute the loss of time to any other cause than those inherent in deliberative assemblies, but only urgently to recommend prompt action upon the measures now submitted.

We need for carrying on the war successfully, men and supplies for the army. We have both within our country sufficient to attain success

To obtain the supplies, it is nesessary to protect productive districts, guard our lines of communications by an increase in the number of our forces; and hence it results that with a large augmentation in the number of men in the army, the facility of supplying the troops would be greater than with our recent reduced strength.

For the purchase of supplies now required, especially for the armies in Virginia and North Carolina, the treasury must be provided with means; and a modification in the impressment law is required. It has been ascertained by examination that we have within our reach a sufficiency of what is most needed for the army, and without having recourse to the ample provision existing in those parts of the Confederacy with which our communication has been partially interrupted by hostile operations. But in some districts from which supplies are to be drawn, the inhabitants being either within the enemy's lines, or in very close proximity, are unable to make use of Confederate Treasury notes for the purchase of articles of prime necessity, and it is necessary that to some extent, coin be paid in order to obtain supplies. It is, therefore, recommended that Congress devise the means for making available the coin within the Confederacy for the purpose of supplying the army. The officers of the supply departments report that with two millions of dollars in coin the armies in Virginia and North Carolina can be amply supplied for the remainder of the year, and the knowledge of this fact should suffice to ensure the adoption of the measures necessary to obtain this moderate sum

The impressment law, as it now exists, prohibits the public officers from impressing supplies without making payment of the valuation at the time of impressment. The limit fixed for the issue of treasury notes has been nearly reached, and the treasury cannot always furnish the funds necessary for prompt payment while the law for raising the revenue which would have afforded means for diminishing, if not removing this difficulty, was, unfortunately, delayed for several months, and has just been signed. In this condition of things it is impossible to supply the army, although ample stores may exist in the country, whenever the owners refuse to give credit to the public officer.

It is necessary that this restriction on the power of impressment be removed The power is admitted to be objectionable, liable to abuse, and unequal in its operation on individuals; yet all these objections must yield to absolute necessity. It is also suggested that the system of valuation now established ought to be radically changed. The legislation requires in such cases of impressment, that the market price be paid, but there is really no market price in many cases, and then valuation is made arbitrarily and in a depreciated currency. The result is that the most extravagant prices are fixed, such as no one expects ever to be paid in coin. None believe that the government can ever redeem in coin the obligation to pay fifty dollars a bushel for corn, or seven hundred dollars a barrel for flour. It would seem to be more just and appropriate to estimate the supplies impressed at their value in coin; to give the obligation of the government for the payment of the price in coin with reasonable interest, or at the option of the creditor to return in kind the wheat or corn impressed, with a reasonable interest also payable in kind; and to make the obligations thus issued receivable for all payments due in coin to the government. Whatever be the value attached by Congress to these suggestions, it is hoped that there will be no hesitation in so changing the law as to render it possible to supply the army in case of necessity for the impressment of provisions for that purpose.

The measure adopted to raise revenue, though liberal in its provisions, being clearly inadequate to meet the arrear of debt and the current expenditures, some degree of embarrassment in the management of the finances must continue to be felt. It is to be regretted, I think, that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a tax on agricultural income, equal to the augmented tax on other incomes, payable in treasury notes, was rejected by Congress. This tax would have contributed to facilitate the purchase of provisions and diminish the necessity that is now felt for a supply of coin.

The measures passed by Congress during the session for recruiting the army and supplying the additional force needed for public defence have been, in my judgement, insufficient, and I am impelled by a profound conviction of duty, and stimulated by a sense of the perils which surround our country to urge upon you additional legislation on this subject.

The bill for employing negroes as soldiers had not reached me though the printed journals of your proceedings inform me of its passage. Much benefit is anticipated from this measure though far less than would have resulted from its adoption at an earlier date, so as to afford time for their organization and instruction during the winter months.

The bill for diminishing the number of exempts had just been made the subject of a special message, and its provisions are such as would add no strength to the army. The recommendation to abolish all class exemptions has not met your favor, although still deemed by me a valuable and important measure; and the number of men exempted by a new clause in the act just passed is believed to be quite equal to that of those whose exemption is revoked. A law of a few line repealing all class exemptions would not only strengthen the forces in the field, be still more beneficial by abating the natural discontent and jealousy created in the army by the existence of classes privileged by law to remain in places of safety, while their fellow citizens are exposed in the trenches and the field.

The measures most heeded, however, at the present time, for affording an effective increase to our military strength is a general militia law, such as the Constitution authorizes Congress to pass, by granting to it power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States"—the further power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." The necessity for the exercise of this power can never exist, if not in the circumstances which now surround us. The security of the States against any encroachment by the Confederate government is amply provided by the Constitution, by "reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress"

A law is needed to prescribe not only how and of what persons the militia are to be organized, but to provide the mode of calling them out. If instances be required to show the necessity for such general law, it is sufficient to mention that in one case I have been informed by the Governor of a State that the law does not permit him to call the militia from one county for service in another, so that a single brigade of the enemy could traverse the State and devastate each county in turn, without the power of the Executive to use the militia for effective defence; while in another State, the Executive refused to allow the militia "to be employed in the service of the Confederate States," in the absence of a law for that purpose.

I have heretofore in a confidential message to the two Houses stated the facts which induced me to consider it necessary that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended. The conviction of the necessity of this measure has become deeper as the events of the struggle have been developed. Congress has not concurred with me in opinion. It is my duty to say the time has arrived when the suspension of the writ is not simply advisable and expedient, but almost indispensable to the successful conduct of the war. Our Congress must rest the responsibility of declining to exercise a power conferred by the Constitution as a means of public safety to be used in periods of national peril resulting from foreign invasion. If our present circumstances are not such as were contemplated when this power was conferred, I confess myself at a loss to imagine any contingency in which this clause of the Constitution will not remain a dead letter.

With the prompt adoption of the measures above recommended, and the united and hearty co-operation of Congress and the people in the execution of the laws and the defence of the country, we may enter upon the present campaign with cheerful confidence in the result And who can doubt the continued existence of that spirit and fortitude in the people, and of that constancy under reverses which are needed to render our triumph secure? What other resource remains available but the undying unconquerable resolve to be free? It has become certain beyond all doubt or question, that we must continue this struggle to a successful issue, or must make abject and unconditional submission to such terms as it shall please the conqueror to impose on us after our surrender. If a possible doubt could exist after the conference between our commissioners and Mr. Lincoln as recently reported to you, it would be dispelled by recent occurrence, of which it is proper that you should be informed.

Congress will remember that in the conference above referred to our commissioners were informed that the government of the United States would not enter in to any agreement or treaty whatever with the Confederate States, nor with any single State; and that the only possible mode of obtaining peace was by laying down our arms, disbanding our forces, and yielding unconditional obedience to the laws of the United States, including those passed for the confiscation of our property, and the constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery. It will further be remembered that Mr. Lincoln declared that the only terms on which hostilities could cease, were those stated in his message of December last, in which we were informed that in the event of our penitent submission, he would temper justice with mercy; and that the question whether we would be governed as dependent territories, or permitted to have a representation in their Congress was one on which he could promise nothing, but which would be decided by Congress, after our submission had been accepted.

It has not, however been hitherto stated to you, that in the course of the conference at Fortress Monroe, a suggestion was made by one of our Commissioners that the objections entertained by Mr. Lincoln to treating with the Government of the Confederacy or with any separate State might be avoided, by substituting for the usual mode of negotiating through Commissioners or other diplomatic agents, the method sometimes employed of a military convention to be entered into by the Commanding Generals of the armies of the two belligerents. This, he admitted, was a power possessed by him, though it was not thought commensurate with all the questions involved. As he did not accept the suggestion when made, he was afterwards requested to reconsider his conclusion, upon the subject of a suspension of hostilities, which he agreed to do, but said that he had maturely considered of the plan, and had determined that it could not be done

Subsquently, however, an interview with General Longstreet was asked for by General Ord, commanding the enemy's army of the James, during which General Longstreet was informed by him that there was a possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties, by means of a military convention, and that if General Lee desired an interview on the subject, it would not be declined, provided General Lee had authority to act. This communication was supposed to be the consequence of the suggestion above referred to, and General Lee, according to instructions, wrote to General Grant, on the second of this month, proposing to meet him for conference on the subject, and stated that he was vested with the requisite authority. General Grant's reply stated that he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference, that his powers extended only to making a convention on subjects purely of a military character, and that Gen. Ord could only have meant that an interview would not be refused on any subject on which he, Gen. Grant, had the right to act.

It thus appears, that neither with the Confederate authorities, nor the authorities of any State, nor through the Commanding Generals, will the government of the United States treat or make any terms or agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities. There remains then for us no choice but to continue this contest to a final issue; for the people of the Confederacy can be but little known to him who supposes it possible they would ever consent to purchase, at the cost of degradation and slavery, permision to live in a country garrisoned by their own negroes, and governed by officers sent by the conqueror to rule over them.

Having thus fully placed before you the information requisite to enable you to judge of the state of the country, the danger to which we are exposed, and the measures of legislation needed for averting them, it remains for me but to invoke your attention to the consideration of those means by which above all others we may hope to escape the calamities that would result from our failure.—Prominent, above all others, is the necessity for earnest and cordial co-operation between all departments of government, State and Confederate, and all eminent citizens throughout the Confederacy. To you, especially, as Senators and Representatives, do the people look for encouragement and counsel. To your action, not only in legislative halls, but in your homes, will their eyes be turned for the example of what befitting men, who by willing sacrifices on the altar of freedom, show that they are worthy to enjoy its blessings. I feel full confidence that you will concur with me in the conviction that your public duties will not be ended when you shall have closed the legislative labors of the session, but that your voice will be heard cheering and encouraging the people to that persistent fortitude which they have hitherto displayed, and animating them by the manifestation of that serene confidence which in moments of public danger is the distinctive characteristic of the patriot, who derives courage from his devotion to his country's destiny, and is thus enabled to inspire the like courage in others.

Thus united in a common and holy cause, rising above all selfish considerations, rendering all our means and faculties tributary to the country's welfare, let me bow submissively to the Divine will, and reverently invoke the blessings of our Heavenly Father, that as he protected and guided our sires when struggling in a similar cause, so he will enable us to guard safely our altars and our fire-sides, and maintain inviolate the political rights which we inherited.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, March 13th, 1865.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Richmond *Whig* has received a supply of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York papers to the afternoon of the 9th inst. The war news does not possess much importance. The opening price for gold in New York, on the 9th inst was 196 1 8.

We subjoin the most interesting extracts from the papers received:

GEN. EARLY'S DEFEAT AT WAYNESBORO'—SHERIDAN'S PLANS.

The Washington *Star* of the 8th inst. says:

Information has been received here from Winchester fully confirming the glorious news brought into Grant's lines by deserters of a great victory achieved by Sheridan over Early in the Valley.

The battle took place near Waynesboro, and resulted in the capture by Sheridan of forty rebel officers, 1,800 men, eight cannon and over 100 wagons.

Sheridan, when heard from *via* Winchester, was still pursuing his victorious career, and doubtless has, ere this, smashed up Early's army completely, and probably captured the redoubtable Early himself, as reported by deserters from Richmond.

Waynesboro is about fifteen miles from Staunton and twenty-five miles from Charlottesville. So there is no doubt that Sheridan has reached Charlottesville, and perhaps Lynchburg, ere this, if these points were in his line of march

Charlottesville is situated at the junction of the Alexandria and Lynchburg and Virginia Central and Covington roads, and has never before been visited by Federal troops

Owing to the fact that all the supplies gathered in the Shenandoah Valley for Lee's army have had to pass through the place, it has been considered of vital importance to the enemy. Its capture insures now for the first time the destruction of the net work of railroads northwest of the rebel capital.

AFFAIRS AT WILMINGTON—GEN. SCHOFIELD'S MOVEMENTS, &C.

The New York *Herald* says:

Our despatches from Wilmington, N. C., are to the 1st instant, at which time affairs in that vicinity remained quiet. No new military movements are mentioned, and no allusion is made to the reported junction of Sherman's and Schofield's forces; but General Schofield is far from idle He is busily engaged in pushing his plans for the continuation of the campaign in North Carolina. Volunteers for the colored regiments were being rapidly recruited in the town and the surrounding country. Admiral Porter left Wilmington on the 1st instant, arrived at Fortress Monroe on last Friday, and immediately after left for Washington.

News from Wilmington, one day later than the above had been received at Fortress Monroe. A telegram from that place says:

General Schofield, with a part of his army, had advanced about ten miles out from Wilmington, and frequent resistance was met from the prowling bands of guerillas and small detachments of the enemy, who appeared ever on the alert to pick up stragglers belonging to his command, and were very active in endeavoring to cut off the supplies which left Wilmington under a strong guard for the use of the troops.

Nothing of Sherman's movements was known in Wilmington, though it was anticipated that Terry would soon resume active movements in aid of the campaign in North Carolina.

MISCELANEOUS YANKEE ITEMS.

The law providing for recruiting in States in rebellion for the benefit of loyal States is repealed by the 22d section of the act approved March 3, 1865, and the Provost Marshal General has notified the mustering officer, commandants of rendezvous and department commanders accordingly.

The steamer *Arizona*, just fitted up at New Orleans as a flag-ship, was destroyed by fire, thirty miles below the city, on the 27th ult Five of the crew perished, and several of the officers lost all their effects The Arizona was one of the finest vessels in the fleet.

On the 24th ult an expedition, under command of General Newton, embracing all the troops stationed at Key West, Fla., and assisted by several gunboats, started to capture St. Marks, but with what result we are not yet advised.

New Orleans advices are to the 1st inst. General Canby and staff left there on that day for the vicinity of Mobile Admiral Thatcher had superseded Commodore Palmer as commander of the Mobile bay squadron

Pierre Soule and family had arrived at the city of Mexico.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC NOTICE

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF "HIRAM LODGE, No. 40," will be held this evening at 7 o'clock. Transient brethren in good standing, who may be in the city, are respectfully invited attend.

By order of the W. M:

D. W. BAIN,
Secretary.

Raleigh, March 20th, 1865. 279—1t.

AUCTION SALES.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, 21ST MARCH, WE WILL SELL one barrel Crushed, and one barrel Brown Sugar. A bag of Coffee and a lot of Gold Bullion if it should arrive, together with many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers

Raleigh, March 20th, 1865. 297—1t